

2021 SISBID Dimension Reduction Demo

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Quick PCA Demo Using College Data

Load in Packages

```
library(ISLR)
library(ggplot2)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.6.2
```

```
library(GGally)
```

```
## Warning: package 'GGally' was built under R version 3.6.2
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
##   method from
##   +.gg      ggplot2
```

Load Digits Data

```
#code for digits - ALL
rm(list=ls())
load("UnsupL_SISBID_2021.Rdata")
```

```
data(College)
cdat = College[,2:18]
dim(cdat)
```

```
## [1] 777  17
```

```
names(cdat)
```

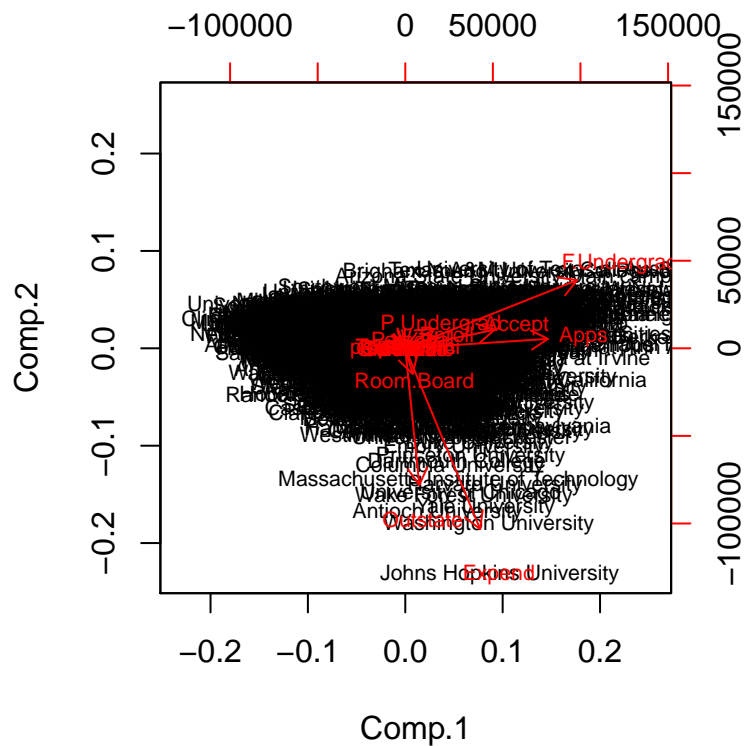
```
## [1] "Apps"      "Accept"    "Enroll"    "Top10perc" "Top25perc"
## [6] "F.Undergrad" "P.Undergrad" "Outstate"  "Room.Board" "Books"
## [11] "Personal"   "PhD"       "Terminal"  "S.F.Ratio"  "perc.alumni"
## [16] "Expend"    "Grad.Rate"
```

```
pc = princomp(cdat) #default - centers and scales
```

```
#Go back and display these plots side by side
```

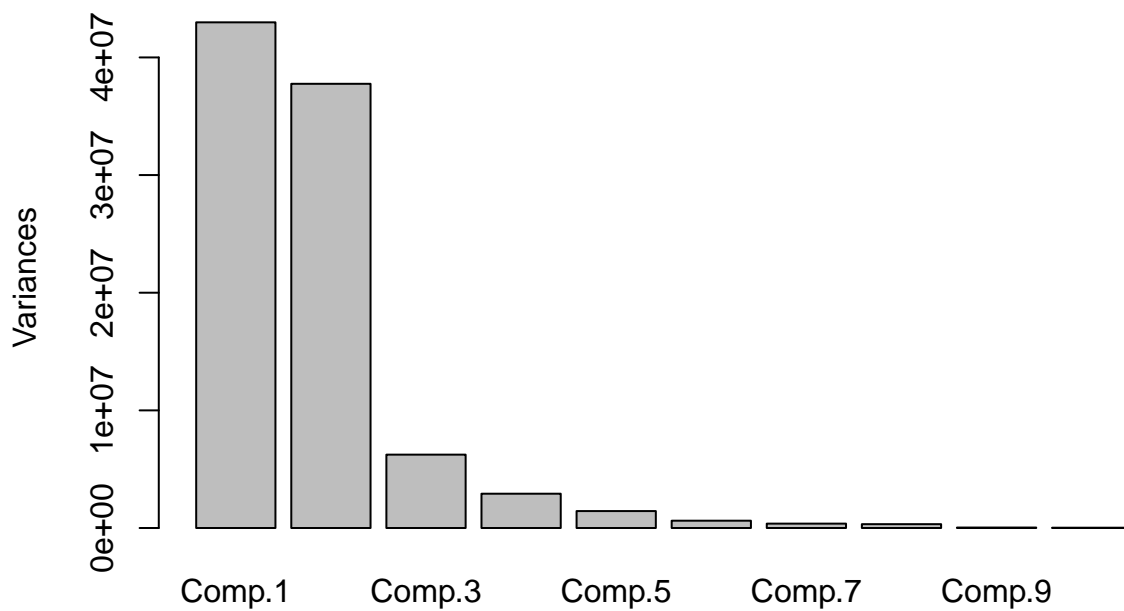
```
biplot(pc, cex=.7)
```

```
## Warning in arrows(0, 0, y[, 1L] * 0.8, y[, 2L] * 0.8, col = col[2L], length =
## arrow.len): zero-length arrow is of indeterminate angle and so skipped
```



```
screeplot(pc)
```

pc



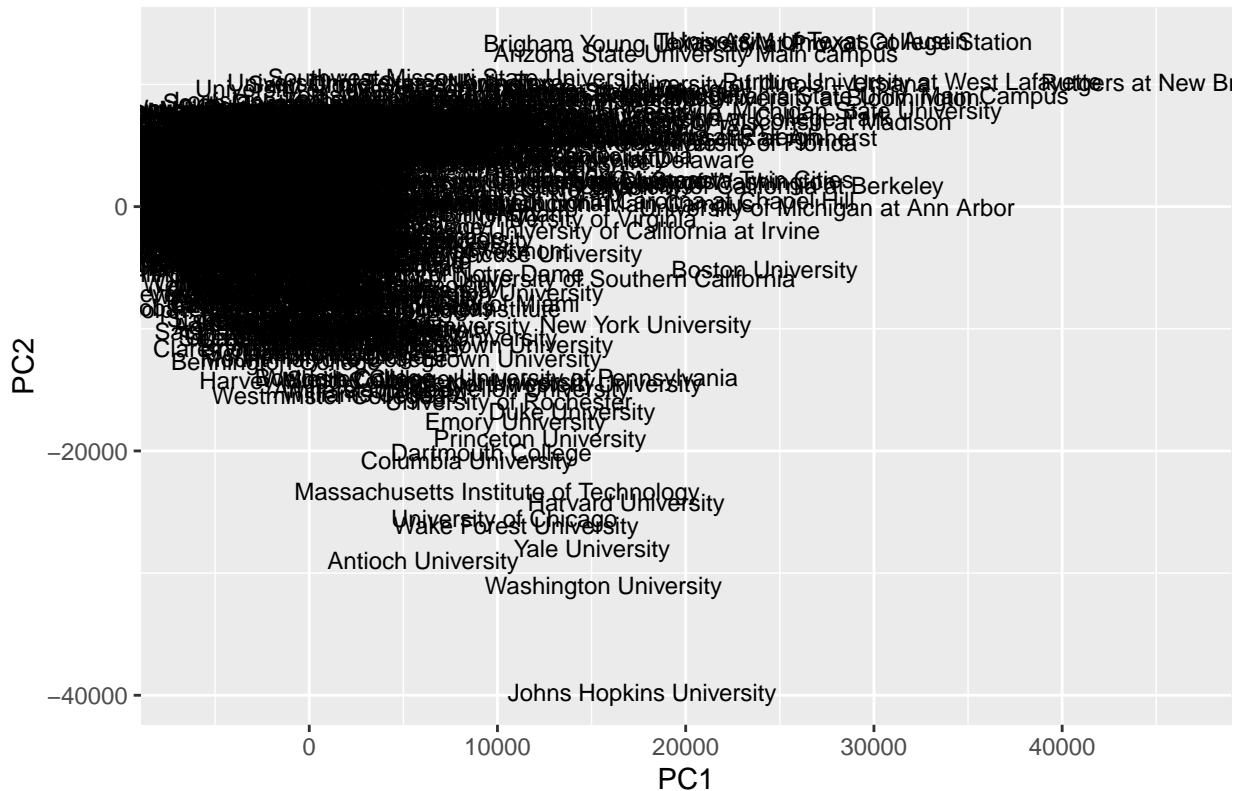
scatter plots - patterns among observations

```
PC1 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,1])
PC2 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,2])

PC <- data.frame(State = row.names(cdat), PC1, PC2)
ggplot(PC, aes(PC1, PC2)) +
```

```
geom_text(aes(label = State), size = 3) +
xlab("PC1") +
ylab("PC2") +
ggtitle("First Two Principal Components of College Data")
```

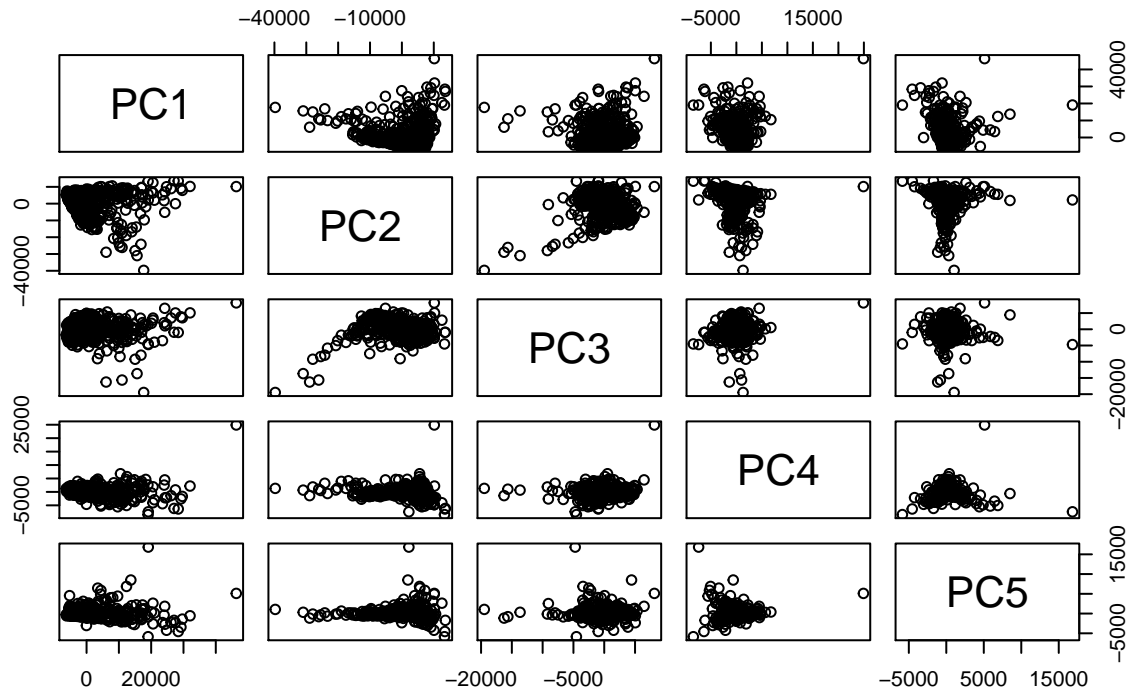
First Two Principal Components of College Data



Pairs Plot

```
comp_labels<-c("PC1", "PC2", "PC3", "PC4", "PC5")
pairs(pc$scores[,1:5], labels = comp_labels, main = "Pairs of PC's for College Data")
```

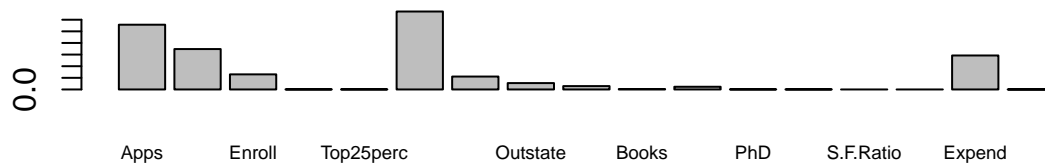
Pairs of PC's for College Data



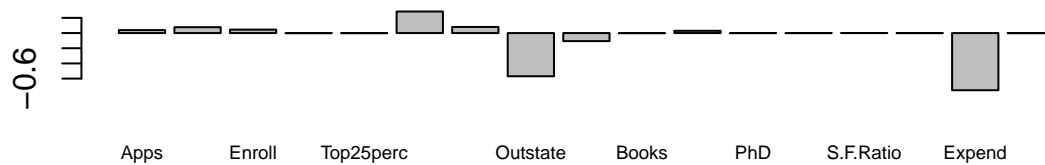
Loadings - variables that contribute to these patterns

```
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
barplot(pc$loadings[,1],cex.names=.6,main="PC 1 Loadings")
barplot(pc$loadings[,2],cex.names=.6,main="PC 2 Loadings")
```

PC 1 Loadings

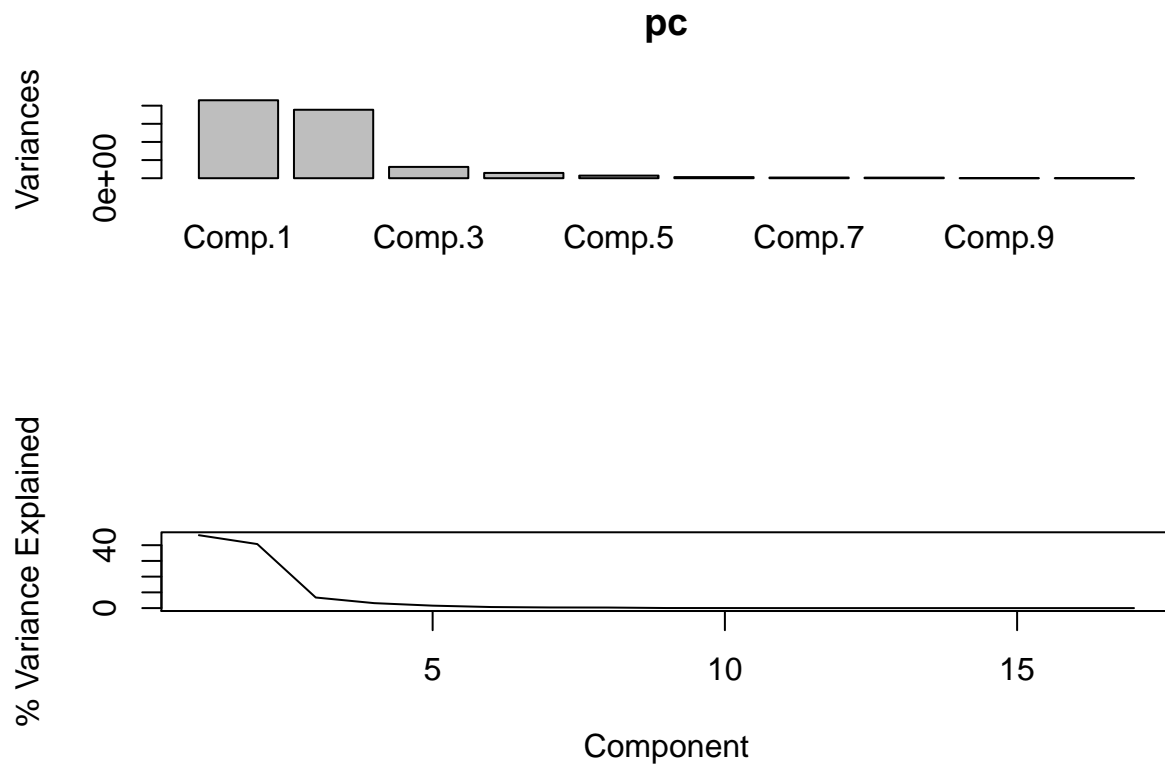


PC 2 Loadings



Variance explained

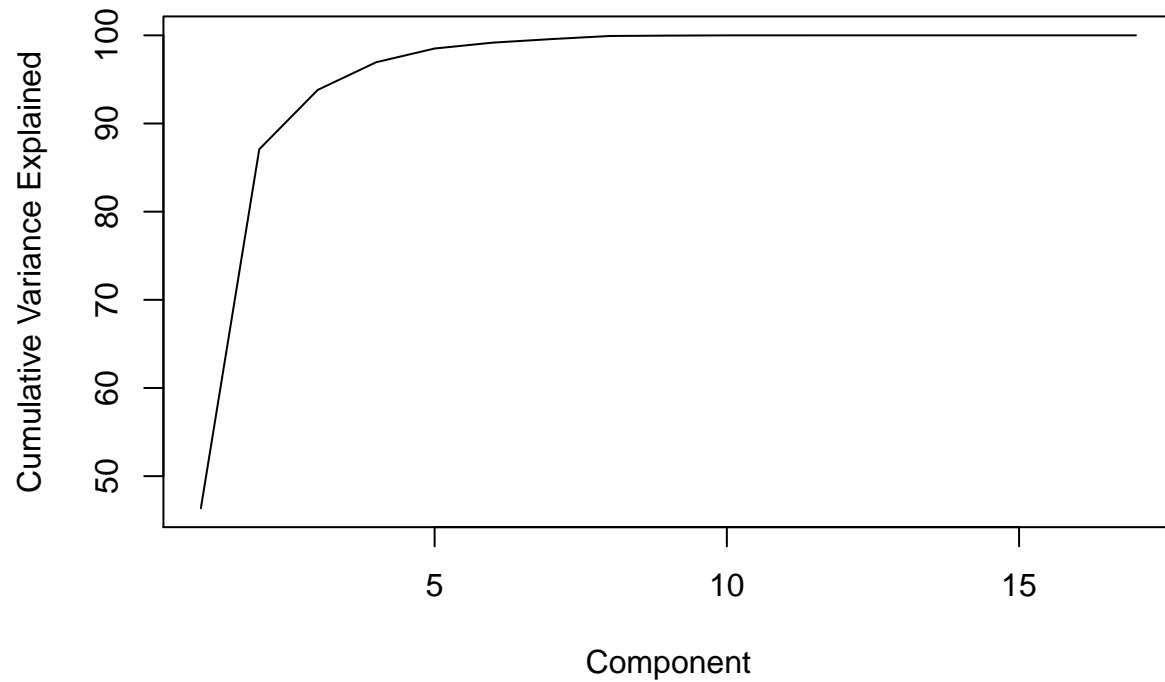
```
varex = 100*pc$sdev^2/sum(pc$sdev^2)
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
screeplot(pc)
plot(varex,type="l",ylab="% Variance Explained",xlab="Component")
```



Cumulative variance explained

```
#cumulative variance explained
cvarex = NULL
for(i in 1:ncol(cdat)){
  cvarex[i] = sum(varex[1:i])
}
plot(cvarex,type="l",ylab="Cumulative Variance Explained",xlab="Component", main = "Principal Component
```

Principal Component V. Variance Explained



Sparse PCA

```
library(PMA)
```

```
spc = SPC(scale(cdat),sumabsv=2,K=3)
```

```
## 1234567891011121314151617181920
```

```
## 1234567891011
```

```
## 1234567891011121314151617181920
```

```
spcL = spc$v
```

```
rownames(spcL) = names(cdat)
```

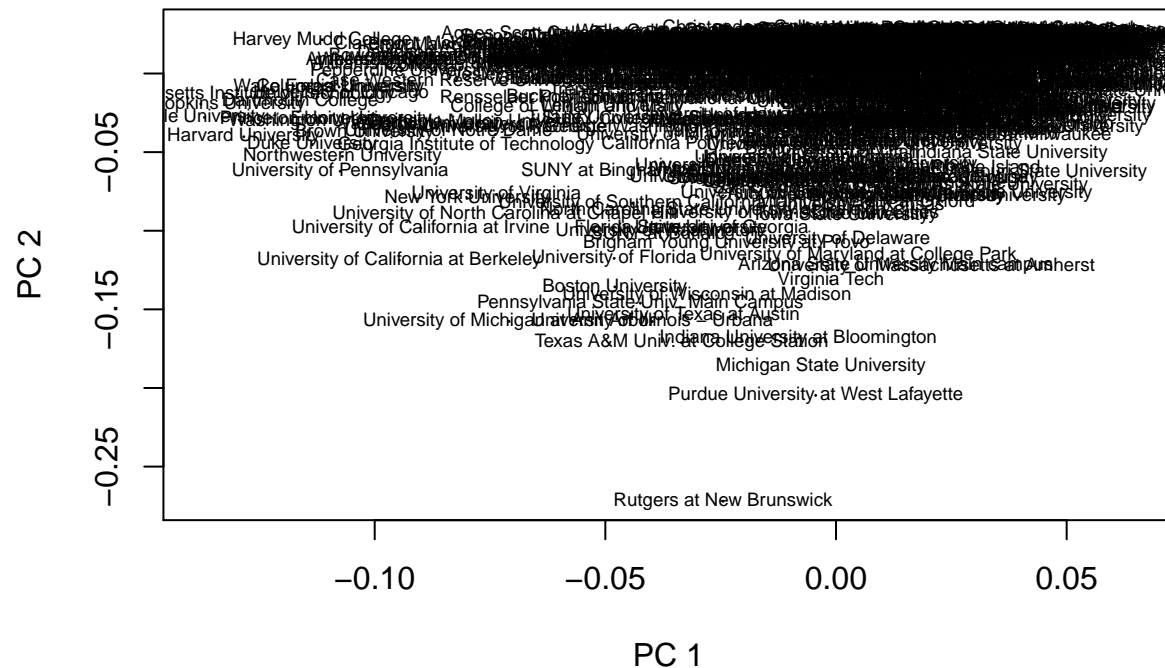
Scatterplots of Sparse PCs

```
i = 1; j = 2;
```

```
plot(spc$u[,i],spc$u[,j],pch=16,cex=.2, xlab = "PC 1", ylab = "PC 2", main = "Scatterplot of Sparse PC's")
```

```
text(spc$u[,i],spc$u[,j],rownames(cdat),cex=.6)
```

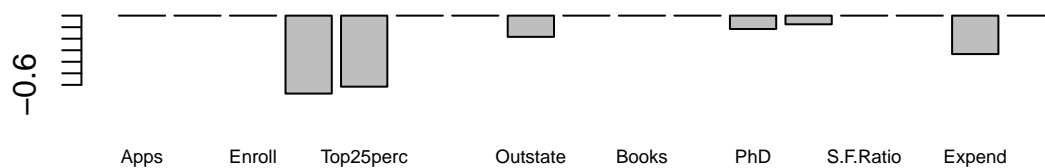
Scatterplot of Sparse PC's



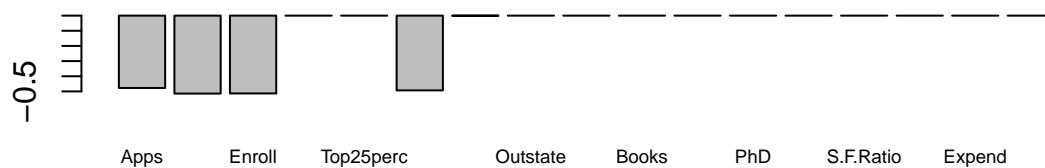
Loadings

```
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
barplot(spc$w[,1],names=names(cdat),cex.names=.6,main="SPC 1 Loadings")
barplot(spc$w[,2],names=names(cdat),cex.names=.6,main="SPC 2 Loadings")
```

SPC 1 Loadings



SPC 2 Loadings



Try Princomp Function for Digits 3 and 8

```
dat38 = rbind(digits[which(rownames(digits)==3),],digits[which(rownames(digits)==8),])
```

```
pc = princomp(dat38) #default - centers and scales
```

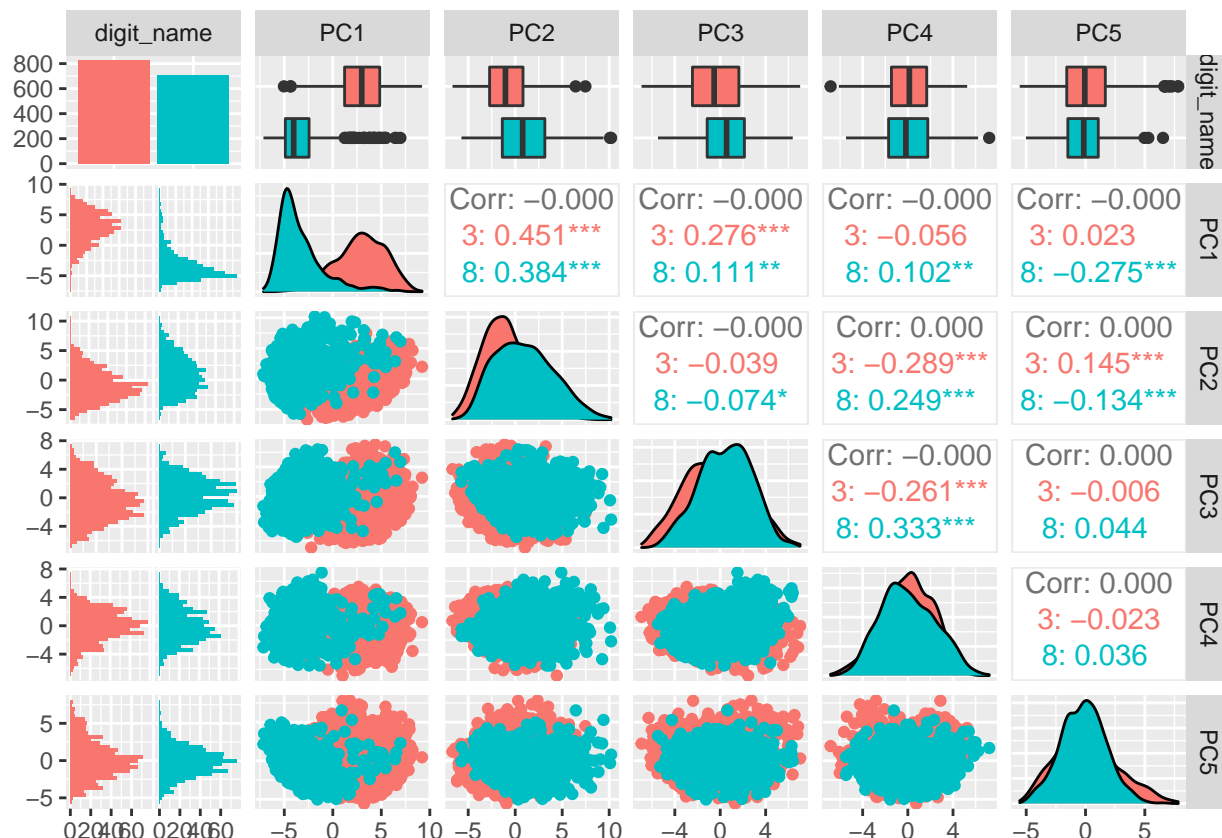
Pairs plot Using ggpairs

```
PC1 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,1])
PC2 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,2])
PC3 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,3])
PC4 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,4])
PC5 <- as.matrix(x=pc$scores[,5])
```

```
pc.df.digits <- data.frame(digit_name = row.names(dat38), PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4, PC5)
```

```
ggpairs(pc.df.digits, mapping = aes(color = digit_name))
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
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## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



PC Loadings

```
par(mfrow=c(3,5),mar=c(.1,.1,.1,.1))
for(i in 1:15){
  imagedigit(pc$loadings[,i])
}
```


}

